

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT JOURNAL,

AND REGISTER OF OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[JULY 17, 1824]

State Papers.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS ON THE LAST GENERAL EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, July 1st, 1824.

Maj. Gen. E. P. GAINES, President of the
Board of Visitors of the Military Academy.

SIR: I have received and read, with much satisfaction, the Report of the Board of Visitors on the last general examination of the Cadets of the Military Academy, and on the organization, administration, and police of the institution. While the Report, founded as it is on minute examination and inspection of every department of the institution, furnishes the most satisfactory evidence of its excellent condition, it at the same time affords conclusive proof of the zeal and intelligence with which the gentlemen composing the Board have fulfilled the object which the government had in view in inviting their attendance at the examination.

I avail myself of this occasion of making, through you, my acknowledgments to the gentlemen constituting the Board, for the time and labour which they have gratuitously bestowed, at the request of the Department, on this important national institution; and of expressing the satisfaction which I have experienced in learning from so authentic a source, that it has completely attained the object which the Legislature had in view in its establishment.

I have the honour, &c. &c.

(Signed,) _____

J. C. CALHOUN.

UNITED STATES' MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, June 19th, 1824.

To the Secretary of War:

SIR: In compliance with your invitation, the undersigned, acting as a Board of Visitors, have attended the examination of this institution, and have now the honour to report their proceedings, which will be found in the annexed journal, to which they add the following remarks:

1st. The position of the United States' Military Academy combines advantages possessed by few if any other places for the preservation of health, the enforcement of subordination, and the attainment and diffusion of knowledge in the elementary and higher branches of fixed and moral science, all important to our civil institutions, military defence, and national character. The Cadets coming from every section of the country contribute much in their mutual and united efforts in the pursuit of this knowledge, to the extirpation of local prejudices and sectional antipathies; and they carry with them, in return, feelings and principles of enlarged patriotism, with habits of temperance and industry, added to an education the most useful to themselves and to the republic for whose service they are destined.

2d. The examination, generally, has been conducted with a patient minuteness that has given to each Cadet ample means to develop the character and extent of his acquirements in the various branches of study. Every individual of the first and second, and most of the third class, afforded undoubted evidence of previous application, and approved progress in their studies and other duties assigned to them respectively. The Cadets afforded not only satisfactory evidence of their accurate knowledge of the most important branches of the fixed sciences, upon which they were extensively examined, but many of them exhibited, moreover, a facility and perspicuity of expression and illustration manifesting the most promising traits of a rich elocution. Among the Cadets belonging to the upper classes, the shades of difference in their attainments, and by which their relative rank is fixed, appear in many cases to be so slight, as to render it difficult for the Board of Visitors to settle the question of rank, they, however, concur in the opinion, that the arrangement of each class, in the accompanying catalogue, is substantially correct.

3d. The course of instruction in the French language appears to have resulted in giving the several classes a good knowledge of its grammar, and a facility in rendering the sentences into English sufficient to enable them to pursue their military studies without inconvenience in that language.

4th. In the drawing school the Board has examined numerous and very satisfactory examples of proficiency in topography, landscape, and plan-drawing.

5th. The important advantages arising from the connection of mathematical science with military education being universally acknowledged, it is a cause of peculiar satisfaction to the Board of Visitors to be enabled to state that in every branch of mathematical knowledge which has occupied the attention of the Cadets, the most satisfactory proofs have been afforded, that their attainments reflect honour upon themselves and the institution in which their education is received. An accurate and familiar acquaintance with this essential part of the course of education, is not merely derived from the immediate examination of the abstract mathematics, but the inference is also forcibly and conclusively deduced from the readiness and facility with which they have been applied to the various branches of natural philosophy. In the pure mathematics the evidences of their advances are derivable from the accuracy and rapidity of their operation upon the black board—the ease with which the various substitutions arising out of the different values in the calculations have been effected—the variety of expression necessary to be employed—the methodical arrangement in the demonstrations of the propositions, the correctness of the results, and the intelligence evinced in assigning the rationalia for every step of the operation. A close attention to the examinations, has convinced the Board, that the Cadets are familiarly acquainted with a considerable portion of the differential and integral calculus, the application of algebra to geometry, the two trigonometries, descriptive geometry, and the other parts of elementary mathematics. If it were necessary to refer to any particular portion of the mathematical course, we would, with satisfaction, allude to the discussion of curved lines and transformation of rectilinear coordinates; the general discussion of the equations to the three distinct classes of curves of the second order; to the fine theory of perspective; the application of the differential calculus to the theory of curved surfaces and to

transcendental curves, and that of the integral calculus to the quadrature of curves, and their rectification; to curved surfaces and the measurement of their volumes.

The ready application of mathematical knowledge to every section of natural philosophy—to military and civil engineering, has afforded the most ample proofs, that the means of deriving practical utilities from physical science are possessed by the Cadets of the institution.—The variety, range and difficulty of the questions proposed by the examiners; the general correctness and judgment in the answers, the evident ease and facility of reply, connected with a logical precision which could only be obtained by patient and intense application of the mental powers, are accurate tests that the different sections of this important branch of the course have been conducted with skill and perseverance. Where so much excellence has been apparent, it is, perhaps, unnecessary to allude to any particular department of the physical course. We will, however, presume to affirm that the propositions relating to accelerated and retarded motion, to the theories of projectiles, strength of materials, theory of arches, spouting of fluids, oscillation of floating bodies, and physical astronomy, were illustrated and demonstrated under circumstances of peculiar excellence. The propositions relating to the attraction of solids from Newton's Principia, were demonstrated with much ability.

It accords with the sentiments of the Board to state that the attainments witnessed in the mathematical and physical classes, were, if possible, discovered in a higher order in the sections of military and civil engineering. It was satisfactorily exhibited by the diversity of questions proposed, that the very essential knowledge relating to mortars, cements, uses of wood, its defects, construction of arches and determination of the voussoirs on the principles of descriptive geometry, to the mode of constructing roads, head-gates of dams, locks, and canals, uses and relative strengths of the different kinds of iron, classification of soils in regard to foundations, and the operation of piling, had been acquired. It will, perhaps, assist in forming conceptions of the acquirements of the class, by stating a few propositions, to whose constructions and demonstrations the Board gave the strictest attention.—In Civil Engineering—to explain the apparel of a grain formed by the intersection of an annular vault with a radiant vault; to explain the apparel of the common grain and of the cloistered ceiling; to explain the apparel of an oblique rampart vault?—In Military Engineering—to explain the defilement of a fortified front on irregular ground; to explain Manze's system of mines, and the theory of mining generally; to explain the construction of Manze's Front in fortification?

To all the demonstrations and elucidations of civil and military engineering, the evident and important advantages arising from the course of descriptive geometry adopted in the Academy, were forcibly exposed. In this branch, the profound attainments possessed by the Cadets, were exhibited in a high degree of perfection by the constructions performed on the black board. The precision in drawing the lines by hand without the assistance of rulers, and the correct relative proportions of the parts of the figures, are proofs of judgment and much industry.

The exhibition which the class of engineering has made before the Board of the general principles of theoretic military defence, and civil and military constructions, has been highly satisfactory. The course of instruction in this class embraces—

1st. A development of the theory of that description of the science of war which depends upon the selection of proper positions for defence by fortifications, and upon the planning and adaptation of these works to the positions, including the estimates of the expense of construction, called engineering.

2d. An illustration of the maxims of military defence and offence.

3d. A theoretic explanation of the construction of fortifications and of civil constructions, embracing canals, roads, bridges, and public edifices.

4th. The graphic execution of the various systems of plans for these constructions and for ornamented architecture—in the demonstration of which we have seen the application of descriptive geometry, and modern simplification of perspective and plane-drawing, and of resolving solids and their sections to planes. In the course of this examination of this class, the large majority have discovered an intimate acquaintance with the theories as laid down in the text books, or explained by the Professor and Assistant.

This course is the first step of application to the mathematical theory to that description of practice which is essential, to a just arrangement in the mind of students, in the theory of engineering to practical use; and, when we consider the rising demand in our country for civil engineers, we must admit, that the full endowment of this branch of study would be a great national economy—we therefore would advise that to this course there should be added the mechanical execution of models in stone-cutting and carpentry, and machine making, to effect which it would be necessary to provide a work shop, tools and materials, a teacher in machine draughting, and a master model-maker—two assistant teachers of engineering, and a drawing chamber and a modelling room, both to receive light from the ceiling. We are of opinion that the grade of merit in the academic scale of this branch, is too low to excite a proper degree of emulation in the whole graduating class to obtain eminence in the minute parts of the course; especially when it is considered that this is the peculiarly professional branch for which the institution was first intended, and, also, that eminence in attainment in this department fixes the Cadet's particular pursuit in life. We would also observe that it does not appear to us as desirable to continue the practice of taking Cadets in this course for assistant teachers in other branches. Such employment deprives the best of them of the time to give an undivided attention to the course. It were better, as a general rule, to offer sufficient inducements to graduates to take the station of assistant teachers.

In the course of natural and experimental philosophy, the theory of mechanics and of astronomy, and of physics generally, have been ably illustrated by the class pursuing this branch at the black board. But it appears to us that more attention should be paid to the practical illustration of this course, especially in astronomy, to which desirable end a further endowment of the professor is requisite, in an increased number of instruments and apparatus, such as are exhib-

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bited upon an accompanying memorandum of those now in the Academy, and such also as we conceive to be necessary to add to the present collection.

In the department of history, moral science, and geography, the Board observe that the students have acquired a commendable collection of facts; but the Board feel it a duty to state, that the minds of these young men do not appear to have been sufficiently directed to a philosophical view of these branches of history and moral science. For the more convenient accommodation of the Professors of chemistry and philosophy in giving instruction to their classes, the Board deem it desirable to have two rooms constructed and added to the present Academy, of about 40 by 30 feet each, the expense of which would be about \$4000.

Comfortable quarters are wanting for the Professor of Chemistry and for the officer of the staff connected with the supplies, transportation, and keeping the academic property. Such quarter could be erected for about \$6000.

The discipline of the institution is of the first order. Its excellence is demonstrated.

1st. By an exemplary police pervading every department, from the kitchen to the barracks—from the necessary refreshments of the table, to the highest vocations of the military and academic staff.

2d. By the various courses of instruction, as well moral as scientific and military, both theoretical and practical, affording conclusive evidence of zeal, vigilance, and superior qualifications on the part of the Superintendent, and great industry, subordination, and promise on the part of the Cadets.

The Drill.—The position of the Cadets under arms, and their movement in company and battalion exercise, were found to be strictly conformable to the regulations governing them; and to present an aspect of regular tactical knowledge on the part of the Cadets, unequalled by any troops the Board of Visitors have ever seen. The evolutions of the line were performed with all the accuracy and professional ability that the very limited number of Cadets could possibly admit. The field artillery, as well as the rifle exercise, were likewise performed in a manner highly creditable to the institution.

We have the honour to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

EDMUND P. GAINES,

Maj. Gen. and President of the Board.

JON. T. JOHNSTON,

THOMAS LEVINS,

JOHN CHESTER,

A. S. H. BURGESS,

JOS. G. SWIFT,

HENRY R. WARFIELD,

N. TOWSON,

JAMES T. AUSTIN,

WM. H. SUMNER.

The names—Thos. Levins, J. H. Johnston, John Chester, Jos. G. Swift, and Wm. H. Sumner, are hereunto affixed in the hand writing of the Secretary of the Board. Those gentlemen had approved the letter and retired before a copy could be made, and directed their names to be affixed to the copy as soon as prepared; which is accordingly done.

J. T. AUSTIN,

Sec'y of the Board of Visitors.

WEST POINT ACADEMY, 22d June, 1824.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, Washington, May 14th, 1824.

SIR: The following named gentlemen have been invited to attend the approaching examination at West Point, as a Board of Visitors.

Major General Gaines, Doct. John Chester, of Albany, Doct. McAuly, of New York, Thos. C. Levins, Professor Georgetown College, D. C. Doct. Burgess, of Raleigh, N. C. Gen. Talmadge, of New-York, Hon. Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, Col. Pierce, of Chester, Penn. Mr. Professor Kinsley, of New Haven, General Swift, Col. Towson, Gen. Sumner, of Boston, Mr. C. Atwater, of Circleville, Ohio, Hon. J. S. Johnston, of La. Doct. Wm. Stoughton, President of Columbia College, D. C. James T. Austin, Esq. Col. Dwight, Hon. Mr. Warfield. I am, respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) **ALEX. MACOMB,**

Major General and Inspector U. S. M. A.

To Lieut. Col. S. THAYER, Sup. Mil. Academy.

Journal of Proceedings of the Board of Visitors at the United States' Military Academy, West Point, 8th June, 1824.

A letter from Major General Alexander Macomb to Col. Thayer, Superintendent of the Academy, was read, by which the gentlemen therein named, were invited by the Honourable the Secretary of War to form a Board of Visitors for the purpose of examining the state of the Institution, and of ascertaining the progress and improvement of the cadets in the several branches of science to which they had attended. A copy of which letter is annexed.

Of the gentlemen invited by the Secretary, there were present Major General Gaines, Professor Levins, General Talmadge, Col. Towson, Gen. Sumner, Col. Austin, Col. Dwight, Hon. Mr. Warfield.

The Secretary of War not having designated any gentleman as President, the board unanimously requested Major General Gaines to preside at their meeting, and J. T. Austin, esquire, to act as Secretary.

The cadets were paraded under arms—were received by the Major General, and performed divers military evolutions in presence of the board. After which the barracks and public buildings were inspected by the board.

At 3 o'clock P. M. the board assembled in the hall appropriated to the purpose—when ten young gentlemen of the first class numbered in the class list 20 to 29, both inclusive, were introduced and examined by Lieutenant Courtney, on the subject of military engineering. The board continued together until 7 o'clock, when they adjourned.

Wednesday, 9th June, 1824.—Half past 8 A. M. the board assembled, present the same gentlemen as yesterday. Doct. McAuly, of New-York, and Doct. Burgess, of North Carolina, appeared and took their seats. Two young gen-

lemen of the first class, No. 30 and 31, and the remaining members of that class, from 1 to 19 inclusive, were examined on the same subject that was discussed yesterday. At 1 o'clock, P. M. the board adjourned.

Three o'clock P. M. the board assembled. The first section of the 2d class from No. 1 to 17 inclusive, were examined in chemistry by Lieut. Prescott. At 7 o'clock the board adjourned.

Tuesday Morning, 8 o'clock.—The board assembled. In addition to the gentlemen present yesterday, General Swift, of New-York, and Col. Pierce, of Pennsylvania, appeared and took their seats. The first section of the third class were examined, from No. 1 to 15, on the differential and integral calculus. At 1 o'clock the board adjourned.

Three o'clock P. M.—The board re-assembled. Eleven cadets of the 2d section of 2d class, were examined in natural and experimental philosophy, and at 7 o'clock the board adjourned. At 8 P. M. the board re-assembled in the chapel, when Dr. McCaul preached an interesting sermon to the cadets and officers of the Institution.

Friday Morning, 8 o'clock.—The board assembled. The examination proceeded with the second section of the 2d class as yesterday, until the whole number were examined. Afterwards nineteen young gentlemen, being the first division of the third class, displayed their acquirements in the French language. The board continued together until 1 o'clock.

Afternoon, 3 o'clock.—The board met; Professor Mansfield conducted the examination of the first section of the second class, No. 1 to 12 inclusive, in natural and experimental philosophy. Twelve cadets having finished their examination in this department, the board adjourned at 7 o'clock. Doct. McCaul took leave of the board.

Saturday, 12th June.—The board came together at 8 o'clock. The first class of 31 cadets were introduced and examined in geography. The examination was conducted by Major General Gaines, assisted by several members of the board of visitors. After a very close investigation of the acquirements of these young gentlemen, the board adjourned at half past 1 o'clock.

In the afternoon, Col. Dwight, Mr. Warfield, and Col. Pierce, took leave of the board.

Monday, June 14th, 1824.—The board assembled at 8 o'clock; present, Major General Gaines, Col. Towson, Dr. Burgess, General Sumner, Mr. Levins, Mr. Austin.

The examination began with the lowest section of the third class, in plane and spherical trigonometry, and the application of Algebra to geometry, according to Lacroix and Bezant, and continued until half past 1 P. M. when the board adjourned.

In the afternoon, at 5 P. M. the board again assembled, and attended to the examination of the remaining cadets, whose performances were not finished in the morning.

The honourable J. S. Johnson, of Louisiana, appeared and took his seat at the board. At 7 o'clock P. M. the board adjourned.

Tuesday, 15th June, 8 o'clock A. M.—The board convened, Rev. Dr. Chester, of Albany, a member of the board, appeared and took his seat. Nineteen young gentlemen, being the second section of the third class, were introduced, and gave demonstrations in descriptive geometry. At 1 o'clock the cadets were dismissed. The board continued together for an hour in discussion of the different concerns of the institution; after which they adjourned.

Afternoon, half past 3.—The board met and proceeded with the examination of the same young gentlemen who were present in the morning, on the subject of fluxions. At 7 the board adjourned.

Evening, 9 o'clock.—The board re-assembled to discuss certain propositions submitted to them by several of the members. Having spent some time in the consideration thereof, at 11 o'clock the board adjourned.

Wednesday Morning, 8 o'clock.—The board met. The first section of the third class were examined concerning perspective shades and shadows. The board continued together until 1 o'clock. Afternoon, 3 o'clock. The board convened, and heard the first class examined in history. An examination of the same cadets was commenced in ethics, when, at 7 o'clock the board adjourned.

Evening, 8 o'clock.—The gentlemen of the board again assembled. Present, General Gaines, Col. Towson, Mr. Johnson, General Sumner, Dr. Burgess, Mr. Levins, Dr. Chester, General Swift, Mr. Austin.

The subjects which were before the board on the last evening, were resumed, and after discussion, it was unanimously resolved, as the opinion of this board, that suitable provision ought to be made by law for the establishment of a professorship of chemistry and mineralogy, upon a similar foundation to the other professorships of the academy.

2d. Resolved, That suitable provision ought to be made by law, for equalizing the pay and emoluments of all the professors of the Military Academy.

3d. Resolved, That it is expedient that a highly accomplished chaplain and teacher of ethics should always be employed in the Military Academy, who, in addition to his other duties, may be required to instruct the cadets in grammar and English composition.

4th. Resolved, As the opinion of the board, that the garrison flag at this post should never be struck during the day.

5th. Resolved, That it is expedient that no cadet shall hereafter be admitted into the Military Academy, but such as shall be between fifteen and eighteen years of age.

6th. Resolved, That Dr. Chester and Mr. Levins be a committee, to consider what further regulations are necessary on the subject of the qualification for admission, and that they report in detail.

7th. Resolved, That General Sumner and Dr. Burgess be a committee to take into consideration the subject of the pay and emoluments of the Superintendent—the equalization of the pay of the professors, and the pay of the assistants in the Military Academy, and to report what ought to be their respective salaries.

8th. Resolved, That General Swift and Mr. Levins be a committee to report on the state of the philosophical apparatus; what instruments are wanted for the objects of this Institution, and what will be the probable expense of procuring them.

Resolved, That Mr. Johnson, Col. Towson, and Mr. Austin, be a committee

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to examine the fiscal concerns of this Institution, and to make a full and detailed report concerning the same. At 12 o'clock the board adjourned.

Thursday Morning, half past 6.—The board attended an artillery drill of the elder cadets.

At 8 o'clock the board assembled in the examination hall. The first section of the second class were examined in mechanics, by professor Mansfield.

Those members of the board who were appointed on committee, were excused from attending in the hall. At 1 o'clock, the board adjourned.

Thursday afternoon, 18th June.—Several members of the board not engaged in other duties attended an examination of the first division of the second class.

At 6 o'clock P.M. the board assembled, all the members who remain on the Point, were present.

The Committee who were directed to consider the fiscal concerns of the institution, reported as follows:

The Committee to whom was referred a consideration of the fiscal concerns of the Institution, with directions to report in detail, have attended to that business, and respectfully report,

That the pay and emoluments allowed by law to each cadet, are equivalent to fifty six dollars and forty cents for two months, for which sum he has credit in the Treasurer's books—that a settlement takes place with the Treasurer and each cadet, every two months, at which time he is charged with such articles as have been furnished to him during that period, and receives the balance, if any be due him, in money. A particular statement of the charges which are usually made, is contained in paper marked A; to which the Committee refers. This paper is a copy of the last settlement with eleven cadets, as they stand alphabetically on the Treasurer's books, together with a recapitulation of the whole payments made by the Treasurer for the cadets from 1st March to 30th April, 1824, inclusive.

The committee have examined the Treasurer's books for more than a year past, and find this statement to be a fair representation of the course of his transactions.

By this statement it appears, that the Treasurer receives from the proper officer of the government, the pay and emoluments of the Cadet for two months, being \$6.40. That he then charges the Cadet with the sum of four dollars for a book fund, which sum is paid to the Commissary for the purpose of supplying necessary books and stationary. This sum is taken as the probable amount which will be wanted on an average for the term of a Cadet's residence at the Academy; but an exact account is kept of it, and at the expiration of the Cadet's residence, he is credited with the whole sum, (viz. for four years ninety-six dollars, and charged with books and stationary actually furnished him during that period, and on this settlement he pays what may be due from, or receives what is due to him.)

The books and stationary are furnished by the Quarter-master, and are procured and delivered to the Cadets at the lowest price; those which are imported come free of duty, and the actual expense no more is charged to the Cadet. The Academic Staff, or a board appointed by them, examine and regulate their prices. Your committee have examined them, and find that great care, prudence and economy regulate the whole of this department in the price, quality, and quantity of articles furnished to the Cadet.

The next article of deduction is for damage done to the public property, and includes a reasonable assessment for accidental or intentional injury actually sustained. It is assessed only on those by whom any injury is caused.

Next follows a deduction of fifty cents for the support of the Band of Music, and is a voluntary tax assumed by the Cadets in aid of the compensation provided by law for Music, and is necessary to secure the services of those accomplished performers who compose this useful and animating corps.

The next deduction is made in favour of S. Spencer, as barber, shoe black, and varnisher. By contract he performs whatever operations are necessary as barber and shoe black for fifty cents per month. The vanishing of caps, cartridge boxes, &c. is regulated by what is required by each Cadet; from ten to fifty cents pay this last charge. The contract is a favourable one, and the other charge is moderate. Before payment it is submitted to the Superintendent.

The washing for the Cadets is the next item of deduction. This is also regulated by contract. Fifty cents per week, being four dollars at every pay day, is charged for such washing as is necessary. Taking into consideration the necessity of great cleanliness, both for personal appearance and for health: this may be considered as the lowest price at which washing can be done for the Cadets.

The next deduction is twenty dollars paid Mr. Cozzens for two months board. This price, as well as the quantity and quality of food, is regulated by contract, a copy of which is annexed, marked B. As the members of the board have repeatedly examined the fare served up to the Cadets at their tables; the quantity and quality of the provision, and the manner in which it is prepared, and have expressed their satisfaction with this arrangement; it is hardly necessary for the committee to add, that the whole establishment in this respect, does, in their opinion, unite comfort and economy.

The next item is a similar charge by Mrs. Thompson—some Cadets who may be temporarily invalid, or who for other causes, cannot mess in the common hall, are permitted to have their food at her house. The charge is only made to those who are not charged with board by the Steward, Mr. Cozzens.

The next deduction is made for shoes. Cadets are permitted to get shoes which are paid for according to the number supplied them. The uniform, or Jefferson shoe, is charged at three dollars per pair. According to the information acquired by the committee, they are well made, and are supplied according to the most favourable terms which could be obtained. But the committee think they are high charged; and that some small deduction may hereafter be obtained in a new contract.

The next deduction is made for clothing actually delivered. The terms upon which it is supplied are regulated by contract, as appears in paper marked C. The quantity delivered is regulated by the Superintendent, whose indefatigable attention is directed to every department connected with the welfare of the Institution.

The Post-master's bill is next deducted.

In the winter time a charge of one dollar for two months is made for drawing, sawing, and piling wood. The wood is delivered without other charge by the government.

If any particular circumstance renders it proper that a Cadet should receive any part of his emoluments before the regular pay day, not exceeding the sum earned, it is allowed on the certificate of the Superintendent, and charged in the next column.

Next follows the Store-keeper's charges. These are regulated as follows:—Bedding, Trunk, Oil, or Candles, Tables, Chairs, &c. &c. being necessary for the convenience of the Cadets, are kept by the Store-keeper, Mr. Dewitt, and sold to the Cadets at prices fixed by a Board of Officers designated for that purpose. Each Cadet keeps a book, in which the articles delivered to him are charged; the account is at the end of two months presented to the Superintendent, by whom it is examined: if any article is charged too high it is reduced. No prohibited articles are included, and the account when thus adjusted is certified by the Superintendent, and paid out of the balance (if any remaining) in the Treasurer's hands to the Cadet's credit. If there be no credit, or not enough to balance the account, the remainder is carried into the next settlement.

The whole of this arrangement appears to your committee to be regulated with the nicest care; and by principles of prudence and economy; at the same time that it secures to the Cadet every thing necessary for his reasonable accommodation; and the committee are not prepared to say that it can in any way be made better.

The succeeding part of the paper (A) shows a recapitulation for two months of the disbursements for the Cadets on the above arrangement. By this it appears, that for two months the sum paid the Cadets in cash, after deducting the several items above mentioned, was \$2,165 20, or an average of less than \$4 50 per month per man. It is, however, to be considered that many of the Cadets bring with them many articles of clothing and books, which others have to purchase; some unquestionably are supplied with money, and procure for cash what others obtain on credit, and which are charged on the books of the Treasurer; some by very great economy, and denying themselves indulgencies, which are allowed by the regulations of the Academy, have a balance in their favour. But, after careful enquiry and examination, the committee are of opinion, that the pay and emoluments are nicely adjusted to the necessary expense; and that while care and prudence will enable a Cadet, by the provision made for him, to meet his necessary expences, nothing but great exactness will produce this result; and that the pay and emoluments could not be reduced without very serious injury to the Institution.

The committee find this opinion strengthened by the fact, that, except in some rare instances, few Cadets for the first two years receive any of their compensation in cash from the Treasurer.

After consideration this report was accepted, and unanimously confirmed by the Board.

The Committee concerning qualifications for admission, reported as follows:

The committee appointed to consider what further regulations are necessary on the subject of the qualifications for admission, and that they report in detail, beg leave respectfully to report,

That they have carefully considered the subject—they have examined the existing laws for the regulation of this Institution, and they have conferred with the Superintendent and other Officers, and are of opinion, that it is not expedient, at this time, to recommend any increase of qualifications for admission. The qualifications now required, are very small as a basis for the liberal studies of the Institution, and for the high pursuits in which the Cadet is immediately engaged, upon his admission. Although it is inconsistent with the design of the Academy, and with the actual course of instruction, to consider it as a primary school, and although the simple elements, of Mathematical and English education, should certainly be possessed before admission,—still, such is the state of public sentiment, it is to be feared, that if any higher qualifications were required it might be injurious to the Institution.

The existing regulations, if fully enjoined, would go far to prevent improper admissions; several things prevent their entire execution. The manner in which young men are recommended and appointed, is imperfect. They often come from a distance with great expence, without fully understanding themselves, the amount of attainment, which is indispensable. They are often found deficient, and must be rejected under circumstances which are always painful to the Academic Staff, and sometimes very seriously injurious to themselves. To prevent disappointment on the part of applicants; and to remove as much as possible all discretionary responsibility from the Superintendent and his associates, the following resolutions are respectfully submitted to the Board for adoption:

1st. Resolved, That it be respectfully suggested to the War Department, that all applicants for admission into this Institution, be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of their full qualifications, before they receive an appointment as a Cadet.

2d. That the Academic Staff be instructed to be rigid in their examination of candidates, and that no applicant be permitted to join the Institution, unless found to be fully qualified agreeably to the provisions of the laws which apply to the case.

Whereupon, the aforesaid resolutions were adopted, and at nine o'clock the Board adjourned.

Friday, 18th—9 o'clock, the Board met.—The first class were examined on fortifications and the military art. The Board adjourned at 1 o'clock.

At 3 o'clock, P.M. the Board assembled in the Library—The Committee appointed to consider the subject of compensation, &c. made a report, which was read and discussed; after which it was accepted and adopted as the opinion of the Board, as follows:

The Committee who were appointed to take into consideration the expediency of equalizing the rank, pay, and emoluments of the several principal professors of the Military Academy; the subject of the pay and emoluments of the several assistant professors and teachers; and that of the Superintendent, with instructions to report what ought, hereafter, to be allowed to each, for their services, have made diligent enquiries into all the subjects committed to them,

and are fully satisfied that the preservation of that harmony among the instructors, which is important to the success of a literary institution, and the substantial and permanent advantage of the institution itself, requires that the principal professors in each branch of instruction, should stand on the same footing both as it regards their rank and pay.

There are many considerations in favour of such an arrangement, which will readily present themselves to the board; the most prominent of which is, that every professor will, in consequence, be content to remain in that station to which he shall be appointed, and for the duties of which, after long experience in the same, he is best qualified. Whereas, now, every vacancy which happens in a branch, to the professor of which higher rank and emoluments are attached, causes each of those subordinate grade to seek promotion, and their known qualifications are such that the selection will, most probably be made from among them. Consequently, successive vacancies take place in the subordinate professorships, to all of which, new appointments must be made of persons, who, in all cases, are less qualified than their predecessors for the performance of the duties required by their new offices. However much the present organization, and the practice under it, may tend to the diffusion of general knowledge among the professors in every branch of science, yet there can be but little doubt that the effect is to prevent the attainment of that elevated standard in each, which the course of instruction prescribed for the institution, require.

Your committee, therefore, on this part of their enquiry, recommend, that all the professors of the academy (including the professor in the branch of chemistry and mineralogy which the board have recommended should be organized) shall, during their continuance in office, have the brevet rank, pay and emoluments of major of cavalry; and that each assistant professor shall, during his continuance in office, have the brevet rank, pay and emoluments of a captain of infantry, if not an officer of the army, and if taken from the army, then so much in addition to his pay and emoluments as shall be equal thereto.

On the subject of the employment and compensation of the other teachers and assistants at the academy, your Committee recommend, that the principal teacher of the French language should have the brevet rank, pay and emoluments of a major of infantry; and that there should be two assistant teachers with the rank, pay and emoluments of captains of infantry: that the teacher of drawing should have the rank, pay and emoluments of a captain of infantry; and the sword and riding master, that of a lieutenant of infantry. That there should be employed one modeler, with the pay of fifty dollars per month; one fire worker, and one armourer, with the pay of thirty dollars per month each.

Your Committee also recommend, that the Superintendent should be authorized, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to enlist one sergeant, two corporals, and twelve privates, to be employed as labourers in the service of the academy; and who shall have the same pay and emoluments as are allowed to the non-commissioned officers and privates of the army. The necessity of this provision is strongly recommended for the purpose of carrying into effect the police arrangements of the institution—assisting the several professors in their various experiments, taking charge of the halls, of the barracks, the laboratory and public rooms; the actual inspection of which by the board, your Committee think, must have convinced them of the necessity of some alterations in this branch of economy. Labourers must be employed for these and other necessary purposes, and the expense by the mode proposed, will be less than by any other, while the responsibility and subordination of the persons employed will be greater.

Your Committee have made special enquiry into the duties of the officers of the army who are detailed for duty at the Military Academy, and are fully of the opinion that there are but few, if any, officers, of whom so much extra service is required. Their police duties as Superintendents of the different barracks, is of the most irksome and unpleasant kind; and their confinement almost incessant. Wherefore, it is recommended that each officer so detailed, shall be allowed ten dollars a month in addition to his pay in the line.

In deciding upon the course which it was proper for them to pursue on the subject of the allowances which are made to Lieut. Col. Thayer, the Superintendent; of whose attainments in science, as well as of whose diligence, impartiality and economy in the administration of the affairs of the academy, they cannot express themselves in terms too strong for their belief, are under some embarrassment. The information they have obtained, as well as their own observation, convinces them that there is no literary institution in the country which is so attracting to strangers and foreigners as this, most of whom, when they visit it, are introduced, by letter or otherwise, to the notice and attention of the Superintendent. The rules of the academy, also, prevent the cadets from leaving it, excepting under special circumstances, more than twice, during their academic course, to see their parents and friends. This necessarily makes the visits of those who are most interested in the health and prosperity of the pupils, more frequent here, than at any other seminary. The officers of the army, also, who are the graduates of the academy, seek opportunities of paying their respects to their old instructors, and of indulging in all those delightful associations and reflections which a visit to this distinguished seat of science must always create. From these, and many other causes connected with his situation, which expose the Superintendent to very unusual expenses for an officer of his rank, your Committee are most deeply impressed with the necessity of increasing the emoluments derived from his present rank and station. But the modesty and devotedness to the interests of the institution of which he has the charge, has led the Superintendent, in the most urgent manner, to solicit of the Committee that no motives, personal to himself, or relating to his duties and obligations, should induce them to bring his situation into the public consideration.

While on the one hand, the Committee would most willingly comply with Colonel Thayer's requests, when the public interest was not concerned; so, on the other, being sensibly imprest with its superior obligation, they feel themselves insuperably bound to reject all personal considerations in this, as they have in every other case which has been the subject of their enquiry, and to govern themselves by the true and permanent interests of the institution, without regard to that of the individuals who may be affected by the measures they have recommended. They are fully convinced, that the public justice as well as its in-

terests, demand an increase of the Superintendent's emoluments. They, therefore, recommend that, hereafter, the Superintendent of the Military Academy, during his continuance in office, be allowed the rank, pay, and emoluments of an inspector general.

From the table of the pay and emoluments of officers of different grades and corps, which is annexed, the Committee will be able to ascertain the allowances which it is proposed to make to each particular officer referred to in the report; it being understood by them that it does not include any charge for quarters or fuel, which are supplied by the government in addition to the payments made in cash; nor does it include any allowance for forage, which is only made to those officers who actually keep horses in the public service.

On motion, it was unanimously resolved—

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Board, the *Sunday drills* and inspection of arms ought to be dispensed with, as unnecessary and inexpedient. *Unnecessary*, as in time of peace, no exigencies of the service can require them; and *inexpedient*, as well, because they interrupt the *rest* which the Creator has provided for all his creatures—as, because they are calculated to excite, or cherish, prejudices against the institution, in the minds of a large and respectable portion of the nation.

They are also *inexpedient*, because they are calculated to disqualify the Cadets, for the peculiar *public* duties of the day, and those more *private* pursuits, which are so important in their influence, upon the character and morals of the members of the establishment.

At 6 o'clock the Board adjourned.

At 8 o'clock the Board attended divine service performed by Dr. Chester, in presence of the Cadets, after which the reverend gentlemen took leave of the Board.

Saturday, June 19th, 1824, 8 o'clock —The Board assembled in the Library to consider the report by them to be made to the Secretary of War.

At 2 o'clock the Board attended an address, made by their request, to the Cadets, by Col. Austin.

At 4 o'clock the Board again assembled, and adopted the report hereto annexed, to the Secretary of War.

On motion, *Resolved*, That Col. Austin be requested to furnish the President of the Board of Visitors with a copy of his address, delivered at their request, to the Cadets at West Point, that it may be printed.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the Board be attested by the President and Secretary, and transmitted to the honourable Secretary of War.

Col. Johnson, Gen. Sumner, Mr. Levins, Gen. Swift and Dr. Burgess, took leave of the Board, it being considered that the course of the examination had been sufficiently developed, and that Major General Gaines would continue to assist until its close.

EDMUND P. GAINES,

Maj. Gen. and President of the Board of Visitors.

JAMES T. AUSTIN, *Secretary.*

C.

QUARTER-MASTER'S OFFICE,

U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY—*West Point, June 17, 1824.*

SIR: In answer to the interrogations made by the Committee of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy, in relation to the supplies furnished the Cadets by the Quarter-Master, I have the honour to state as follows:

That the Clothing is furnished by the Tailor and Shoemaker, at the following prices, viz:

Uniform Coats,.....	\$11 50	Uniform Vests, (gray cloth)	2 37
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Do. Gray Pantaloons,.....	6 50	Shoes,.....	3 00
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Do. Sheetng do.	1 90		
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Gray Cloth of 6 1-2 qrs. in width, is furnished by contract at \$4 25 per yard, and not accepted until inspected by a Board of Officers appointed for that purpose. The contract for cloth is made yearly, and regulates the charges for each article of clothing.

The Cadet's commons are furnished by contract which continues for two years. They are to be furnished agreeably to the accompanying bill of fare, and pay 10 dollars per month.

Wood is contracted for yearly, and is furnished this year at the post for \$3 87 1-2 per cord, from which 12 1-2 is deducted for piling and measuring.—The Cadets are at no expense for wood, except the sawing and distributing it, for which they paid last winter 50 cents a mooth each.

All the Books, Instruments, and Stationery, necessary for the use of the Cadets in their studies, are procured at the lowest possible rates from Europe and otherwise, and sold to them at the first cost. A stoppage of two dollars per month is made from each one at every payment, which is credited to them, upon this account, and what they receive is charged. Whenever they are about to leave the Academy a settlement is made, and the balance, either stopped from, or paid them, as the case may be.

Very respectfully, Sir, your most obt. serv't.

ARNEAS MACKAY,
Assistant Quarter-Master.

To Col. N. Towson, of the Board of Visitors, West Point.

B.

The Commons at the United States' Military Academy, West Point, to be furnished with provisions agreeably to the following bill of Fare, commencing 1st May, 1824, viz.

BREAKFAST.—Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday.

Good coffee, with milk and sugar, fresh bread and butter, smoked beef or ham, and radishes in the season for them.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.—The same as before, except that cold fresh meat may be substituted for smoked beef or ham.

SUPPER.

Always tea of a good quality, with milk and sugar, and fresh bread and butter.

AND REGISTER OF OFFICIAL PAPERS.

DINNER.—Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday.

Fresh meat, either beef, veal or mutton, well roasted, with good bread and potatoes and onions, and one of the following vegetables, viz. beans or turnips, but as a substitute for one of them, green peas or beans shall be furnished in the season for them.

Mondays and Saturdays.—Corned beef and pork well boiled, with good bread and potatoes, and the two following vegetables, viz. cabbage and turnips, but green peas or beans may be furnished in the season for them as a substitute as before stated, also a pudding with sauce.

Wednesday.—Good meat soup, boiled meat and rice, with bread and potatoes, and the two following vegetables, viz. turnips and carrots; but green peas or beans may be substituted as before stated, also a pudding with sauce.

Friday.—Fresh fish (when it can be procured) well boiled with good bread and potatoes, and two of the following vegetables, viz. onions, beans and carrots, or a dinner as specified for Sunday, when fish cannot be procured.

All provisions furnished by the steward, shall be of a good quality.

By order of the Superintendent.

A. Report concerning Compensation, &c.

	CAVALRY OR ORDNANCE PAY.						INFANTRY PAY.					
	Pay.	Subsistence	Clothing	Amount.	Forage.	Pay.	Subsistence	Clothing	Amount.	Forage.		
	Dls. Cts.	Dls. Cts.	Dls. Cts.	Dls. Cts.	Dls. Cts.	Dls. Cts.	Dls. Cts.	Dls. Cts.	Dls. Cts.	Dls. Cts.	Dls.	Dls.
Brig. General,	1,428 00	1,095 90	36	2,613 36	480	-	584 60	24	1,664 24	384	-	-
Colonel,	1,200 00	584 60	24	1,844 24	384	1,020	510 60	24	1,410 24	288	-	-
Lt. Colonel,	1,020 00	511 60	24	1,591 24	288	840	436 60	24	1,218 24	288	-	-
Major,	840 00	438 60	24	1,338 24	288	720	292 30	12	862 12	-	-	-
Captain,	660 00	292 30	12	982 12	-	540	292 30	12	742 12	-	-	-
1st Lieutenant,	439 96	292 30	12	782 08	-	420	292 30	12	682 12	-	-	-
2nd Lieutenant,	439 96	292 30	12	782 08	-	360	292 30	12	682 12	-	-	-

FIRST CLASS.

DEPARTMENT.	SECT.	NAMES OF INSTRUCTORS.	DESCRIPTION.
Fortification, military art, and civil engineering,	1st	Professor Douglass,..	Gay De Vernon's Science of War and Fortification. Sganzin's treatise on Civil Engineering.
Geography, History, Ethics and Nat. Law,	2d	Assist. Professor Courtenay,.....	Perspective Shades and Shadows.
Tactics,	1st	Professor Victoir,.....	Morse's Geography, Tyler's History, Paley's Moral Philosophy.
Chemistry and Mineralogy,	2d	" "	Vattel's Law of Nations.
	1st	Major Worth,.....	Rules and Regulations for the Field exercise and manœuvres of Infantry.
	2d	" "	Lallemand's Treatise on Artillery.
	2d	Doct. Percival,.....	Cleveland's Mineralogy.

SECOND CLASS.

Philosophy,	1st	Professor Mansfield,.....	Gregory's Mechanics, Newton's Principia, Enfield's Philosophy and Astronomy.
	2d	Lieut. Smith,.....	Bridges Mechanics, Enfield's Philosophy and Astronomy.
	3d	" Mordecai,.....	Hutton's & Enfield's Mechanics, Enfield's Philosophy & Astronomy, and Hay's Philosophy.
Chemistry,	1st	Lieut. Prescott,.....	
	2d	" "	Henry's Chemistry.
	3d	Cadet J. W. A. Smith,.....	
Drawing,	Whole Mr. Gimbrede, Teacher,.....	Landscape and Topography.	
	class, Cadet Catlin, Assist. Teacher,.....		

THIRD CLASS.

Mathematics,	1st	Professor Davies,.....	Surveying, Descriptive Geometry, Perspective Shades and Shadows, Conic Sections, Biot's Analytical Geometry, Lacroix's Fluxions.
	2d	Lieut. Webster	Surveying, Descriptive Geometry, Perspective Shades and Shadows, Conic Sections, Biot's Analytical Geometry, Hutton's Fluxions.
	3d	" Green.....	Surveying, Descriptive Geometry, Perspective Shades and Shadows, Conic Sections, Lacroix's Analytical Geometry.
French,	1st	Mr. Bevard,.....	
	2d	" "	Wanostrach's Grammar, Bevard's Lecon
	3d	Mr. Ducamun,.....	Francais, Gil Bias, 4 vols. Charles 12th.
	4th	" "	
Drawing,	1st	Mr. Gimbrede, Teacher,.....	Human Figure.
	2d	Cadet Mackay, Assist. Teacher,.....	

FOURTH CLASS.

Mathematics,	1st	Cadet Mahan,	Legendre's Geometry, Lacroix's Analytical, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Descriptive Geometry,
	2d	Parrott,.....	Legendre's Geometry, Lacroix's Plane and Spherical Analytical Trigonometry.
	3d	Bache,.....	Legendre's Geometry, Lacroix's Plane and Spherical Analytical Trigonometry.
	4th	McMartin,.....	Legendre's Geometry, Lacroix's Algebra.
	5th	McGehee,.....	Legendre's Geometry, Lacroix's Algebra.
French,	1st	Mr. Bevard,.....	
	2d	Mr. Bevard,.....	Wanostrach's Grammar, Bevard's Lecons Francs, 1st vol. of Gil Bias.
	3d	Mr. Ducamun,.....	
	4th	Mr. Ducamun,.....	
	5th	Cadet Findlay,.....	

B.—STATEMENT of Payment made by Lieut. Thomas J. Leslie, Treasurer, on account of Cadets, for the months of March and April, 1824.

No.	Name.	Book fund.	Stopages for damages of public property.	Spencer, for cleaning shoes &c.	Washing.	Wm. B. Cozens, for board.	Mrs. Thompson, for board.	Wm. Longfield, shoe maker.	Thos. Wilton, Tailor.	John Lane, for sawing wood.	Thos. Ketchum, for postage.	Balance on account.	John De Witt, store keeper.	Total amount.	
1	Allston, Samuel R.	\$4 00	\$00 00	\$00 50	\$1 14	\$4 00	\$20 00	-	\$2 63	\$10 16	\$11 49	-	\$ 1 48	\$56 40	
2	Anderson, Robert,	4 00	25	50	1 45	4 00	20 00	-	4 88	19 85	50 47	1 00	-	56 40	
3	Anderson, James S.	4 00	-	50	1 19	4 00	20 00	-	5 00	10 67	10	1 00	3 00*	56 40	
4	Allen, James J.	4 00	-	50	1 45	4 00	20 00	-	4 63	75	20	1 00	16 68	3 19	
5	Allison, James,	4 00	-	50	97	4 00	40	23 60	2 26	-	1 00	4 00	4 04	11 63	
6	Archer, John,	4 00	12	50	1 29	4 00	20 00	-	3 44	6 99	20	1 00	-	14 86	
7	Armstrong, Thomas,	4 00	-	50	1 43	4 00	20 00	-	3 00	17 40	22	1 00	-	1 85	
8	Asquith, Wm. E.	4 00	-	50	1 14	4 00	20 00	-	4 50	17 84	42	1 00	3 00	56 40	
9	Anderson, Pierce B.	4 00	-	50	1 28	4 00	20 00	-	2 50	19 60	1 20	1 00	-	2 32	
10	Austin, James J.	4 00	-	50	1 14	4 00	20 00	-	3 69	1 75	80	1 00	6 00	13 52	
11	Bloodgood, William,	4 00	-	50	90	4 00	20 00	-	50	13	1 00	-	25 37	56 40	
		44 00	37	5 50	13 38	44 00	200 40	23 60	36 53	105 51	3 74	11 00	32 49	20 72	79 16
															620 40

RECAPITULATION of Payments made by Lieut. Thomas J. Leslie, Treasurer, on account of Cadets, from 1st day of March to 30th April, 1824.

To Captain Enas Mackay—book fund U. S. M. A.....	\$ 916 00	To Samuel Wilton—Tailor.....	\$ 1,517 13
" Enas Mackay—stoppages for damages of public property, 24 69		Thomas Ketchum,—Postmaster,.....	55 24
Band Fund—subscription for the corps of Cadets,.....	113 75	John H. Lane—sawing wood,.....	224 25
Samuel Spencer—barber, shoe black, &c.....	263 16	Corps of Cadets—cash paid them,.....	2,105 20
Sundry persons—for washing,.....	860 83	John De Witt—store keeper,.....	1,549 77
William B. Cozens—board of Cadets,.....	4,143 79		
Mrs. Amelia Thompson—board do.	287 00		
William Longfield—shoe maker,.....	764 87		
			\$ 12,885 68

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, 9th July, 1824.

ORDERS.

The following Promotions and Appointments in the Army of the United States have been made at the War Department, since the publication of the Order of the 28th May, 1824.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

1st lieutenant George Blaney, to be captain 1st July, 1824, vice, Lewis, reg'd.
2d lieutenant Cornelius A. Ogden, to be 1st lieutenant 1st July, 1824, vice, Blaney, promoted.

Brevet 2d lieutenant Alfred Mordecai, to be 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1823.

APPOINTMENTS.

Jeremiah D. Hayden, late captain 4th Artillery, to be paymaster, 1st July, 1824.
John W. Baylor, of Kentucky, to be Assistant Surgeon, 8th July, 1824.
Cadet Dennis H. Mahan, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, 1st July, 1824.
Cadet Robert P. Parrott, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st Regiment Artillery, 1st July, 1824.
Cadet George W. Long, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st Regiment Artillery, 1st July, 1824.
Cadet John M. Fessenden, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st Regiment Artillery, 1st July, 1824.
Cadet John W. A. Smith, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 2d Regiment Artillery, 1st July, 1824.
Cadet John M. Picton, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 2d Regiment Artillery, 1st July, 1824.
Cadet Horatio A. Wilson, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 2d Regiment Artillery, 1st July, 1824.
Cadet John K. Findley, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 3d Regiment Artillery, 1st July, 1824.
Cadet Napoleon B. Bennett, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 3d Regiment Artillery, 1st July, 1824.
Cadet W. P. Bainbridge, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 3d Regiment Artillery, 1st July, 1824.
Cadet R. E. Hazzard, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 4th Regiment Artillery, 1st July, 1824.
Cadet J. N. Dillahunt, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 4th Regiment Artillery, 1st July, 1824.
Cadet Francis L. Jones, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 4th Regiment Artillery, 1st July, 1824.
Cadet William Bloodgood, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st Regiment Infantry, 1st July, 1824.
Cadet Joseph Van Swearingen, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st Regiment Infantry, 1st July, 1824.
Cadet F. D. Newcomb, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 2d Regiment Infantry, 1st July, 1824.
Cadet Electus Backus, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 2d Regiment Infantry, 1st July, 1824.
Cadet Ephraim W. Low, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 3d Regiment Infantry, 1st July, 1824.
Cadet Timothy Paige, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 3d Regiment Infantry, 1st July, 1824.
Cadet W. L. Harris, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 4th Regiment Infantry, 1st July, 1824.
Cadet Dixon S. Miles, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 4th Regiment Infantry, 1st July, 1824.
Cadet Lewis T. Jamieson, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 5th Regiment Infantry, 1st July, 1824.
Cadet Alex. Johnston, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 5th Regiment Infantry, 1st July, 1824.
Cadet William B. Thompson, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 5th Regiment Infantry, 1st July, 1824.
Cadet Wm. Bickley, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 6th Regiment Infantry, 1st July, 1824.
Cadet Wm. W. Eaton, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 6th Regiment Infantry, 1st July, 1824.
Cadet Nicholas Tillinghast, to be 2d lieutenant, 7th Regiment Infantry, 1st July, 1824.
Cadet W. G. Williams, to be 2d lieutenant, 7th Regiment Infantry, 1st July, 1824.
Cadet Anthony Drane, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 7th Regiment Infantry, 1st July, 1824.
Cadet Joseph Cadle, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 7th Regiment Infantry, 1st July, 1824.
Cadet Julius Catlin, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 7th Regiment Infantry, 1st July, 1824.

The General in Chief announces the foregoing Promotions and Appointments to the Army, and directs the officers promoted to report for duty accordingly. Those appointed, have received special instructions from this office.

By order of Major General Brown,
CHARLES J. NOURSE,
Acting Adjutant General

CRUISE OF THE JACKALL AND WILD CAT.

U. S. SCHR. JACKALL, Sisal, 12th May, 1824.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you, that, for the purpose of executing your orders to me on the 25th of April, the Jackall and Wild Cat sailed, on the 26th of that month, from Thompson's Island.

On the following day we made the Coast of Cuba, (Bahia Honda) and passing Cape Antonia in the night, we were unable to look in there, although I felt a great desire to do so. On the 29th arrived off Cape Catoche, and on the same afternoon anchored between the Island of Contoy and the main land. This Island is small and thinly wooded, so that it required but a few hours to examine every part of it; we could discover no traces of any persons living there, or even of any persons having been there, except two thatched huts, in a very decayed state. Early on the morning of the 30th, we left that Island, and, approaching as near the shore as the safety of the vessels would permit, we proceeded to the Island of Mugeres, and in the night anchored between its southwest end and the main land. On the following morning having found the watering place, the vessels were removed to it, and at the same time detachments of men were sent on shore for the purpose of commencing an examination. This Island is larger, more thickly wooded, and much more difficult of access than Contoy; and we were, consequently, compelled to proceed at a comparatively slow rate; but, sir, I can safely say, that, at the expiration of two days, almost every foot of Mugeres had been traversed. We found here six Indians, from the vicinity of Sisal. They stated that they made annual visits to this Island, for the purpose of making salt, large quantities of which was piled up on the borders of the Salt Ponds in the interior. While at Mugeres, we were visited by several parties of Indians from the main, and the Islands of Caukum. I could glean nothing satisfactory from these men, respecting piracy; the stories they told were so very contradictory, and seemingly without foundation, that it was impossible to reconcile them with each other, or with truth; but from all I could hear, and from my own observations, Mugeres has not, for the last two years, been the resort of pirates. A severe gale detained us at anchor three days longer than was necessary; and this circumstance afforded an opportunity of visiting the main land, which was done by Lieut. Com LEGARE and Lieut. PIERCY, though without discovering any thing more than a few uninhabited fishing huts. On the 7th of this month we sailed from Mugeres, and, passing again by Contoy, anchored near Cape Catoche; and our researches were as little to our satisfaction, as they had been hitherto; nothing was to be seen but an old dilapidated church and a fishing hut. From thence we continued our course towards New Malaga, examining the coast as we went along, and arrived there on the afternoon of the 8th. Some of the Indians had informed me that a piratical vessel was fitting out at this place, but no such vessel was there on our arrival; and the Commandant, who is apparently a respectable man, assured me that the Fox was the last vessel he had seen.* On the 9th we left New Malaga, and coasted it along within two miles of the shore, looking into all the inlets, and communicating with almost every settlement between Malaga and Sisal, until our arrival at the latter place late on the 11th. From the time we commenced our examination of the coast, we have never sailed during the night, except once in the chase of a schooner, which proved to be a privateer, fitted out at Sisal. At this port, the Commandant has been barely civil to us, and the inhabitants generally appear to view us more in the light of spies than friends.

You will perceive from this report, sir, the manner in which we have performed our duty; and I sincerely hope it will meet with your approbation. To the prompt and active exertions of Lt. Com. LEGARE, I feel much indebted; and I assure you it would have afforded me great pleasure to have been associated with him for a longer time.

From this place I shall proceed with all possible dispatch, to execute your further orders.

I have the honor to be, &c.
Com. DAVID PORTER, &c. &c. &c.

JOHN H. LEE.

* The Fox had been there about one year before.

Laws.

CHAP. 141. An ACT changing the mode of surveying the Public Lands, on any river, lake, bayou, or water-course.

[SECT. 1.] Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, whenever, in the opinion of the President of the United States, a departure from the ordinary mode of surveying land on any river, lake, bayou, or water-course, would promote the public interest, he may direct the Surveyor General, in whose district such land is situated and where the change is intended to be made, under such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe, to cause the lands thus

situated, to be surveyed in tracts of two acres in width, fronting on any river, bayou, lake, or water-course, and running back the depth of forty acres; which tracts of land, so surveyed, shall be offered for sale entire, instead of in half quarter sections, and in the usual manner, and on the same terms, in all respects, as the other public lands of the United States. [Approved, May 24, 1824.]

CHAP. 142. An ACT for the Relief of the representatives of John Donnelson, Stephen Heard, and others.

The heirs and representatives of John Donnelson, Stephen Heard, William Downs, Joseph Martin, John Sevier, and Thomas Carr, or their heirs and representatives, respectively, are authorized and empowered, severally, to enter, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, five thousand acres of land, at any time within two years from the passing of this act, in any Land Office in either of the states of Mississippi or Alabama; being the amount of a grant made to them by a resolution of the Legislature of the state of Georgia, in 1786. Provided, said claim shall be satisfied out of the 5,000,000 of acres of land, set apart by act of Congress, of March 3, 1803, pursuant to the articles of agreement and cession, between the state of Georgia and the U. States, entered into on the 24th April, 1802. Provided, also, that the acceptance of the grant hereby made, shall be a discharge of all further claims against the United States by the persons herein named, or their heirs or legal representatives, under the said resolution of the Legislature of the state of Georgia.

Said claims shall not be located or entered on any lands, except those which may have been, previously to the making of said entry, offered at public sale, nor upon any lands forfeited or relinquished to the United States; nor shall any entry be made for a less quantity than a quarter section: Provided, Nothing herein contained shall prevent the entry of any fraction.

[Approved, May 24, 1824.]

CHAP. 143. An ACT for the Relief of J. Ottramare.

\$360 to be paid J. Ottramare, being the amount received into the Treasury, arising from the sales of four packages of jewelry, libelled and condemned in the District Court for the District of Louisiana. [Approved, May 24, 1824.]

CHAP. 144. An ACT for the Relief of the assignees and legal representatives of John H. Piatt.

\$63,626 48 cents to be paid to the assignees and legal representatives of John H. Piatt, late of Cincinnati, in the state of Ohio; being the amount found due to said Piatt by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, under the act of May, 1820, passed for his relief; of which sum so much is first to be paid to the person or persons holding said Piatt's assignment of said claim, as will satisfy the same; and the balance to be paid to his administrators.

[Approved, May 24, 1824.]

CHAP. 145. An ACT to alter the times of holding the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the District of South-Carolina.

[SECT. 1.] Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That instead of the times now established by law, the Circuit Court for the District of South Carolina, shall, annually, be held as follows, to wit: at Charleston on the second Tuesday of April, and at Columbia on the third Tuesday of November.

SECT. 2. And be it further enacted, That all suits, actions, writs, processes, and other proceedings, which now are pending in said Circuit Court, or which now are, or may hereafter be, commenced for, or returnable to, the said Circuit Court, at the times and places heretofore established, shall be returnable to, heard, tried, and determined, in the said Circuit Court, at the times and places hereby respectively established for the holding thereof.

SECT. 3. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the passing of this act, the times of holding the District Court of the United States at Laurens Court House, South Carolina, shall be so altered that the said Court shall hereafter convene on the Tuesday next ensuing, after the adjournment of the Circuit Court of the United States at Columbia. [Approved, May 25, 1824.]

CHAP. 146. An ACT to enable the President to hold Treaties with certain Indian Tribes, and for other purposes.

[SECT. 1.] Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same hereby is, appropriated, to defray the expenses of making treaties of trade and friendship with the Indian Tribes beyond the Mississippi: and that the said sum shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SECT. 2. And be it further enacted, That, for the purpose of negotiating said Treaties, on the part of the United States, the President shall be, and he hereby is, authorized to appoint suitable persons for Commissioners, and to fix their compensation, so as not to exceed what has been heretofore allowed for like services.

SECT. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President shall be, and hereby is, authorized to appoint two sub-agents to be employed among the Indian Tribes, on the waters of the upper Missouri,

whose annual salary shall be eight hundred dollars each, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SECT. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of Indian Agents to designate, from time to time, certain convenient and suitable places for carrying on trade with the different Indian Tribes, and to require all traders to trade at the places thus designated, and at no other place or places.

SECT. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, and his successors in office, shall possess all the powers, and be subject to all the duties of Governors of Territories, when exercising the office of Superintendents of Indian Affairs, and shall exercise a general supervision of the official conduct and accounts of Indian Agents, within his superintendency.

SECT. 6. And be it further enacted, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the President of the United States to furnish a competent military escort to the Commissioners authorized to be appointed by this act, if, in his opinion, the same shall be necessary.

[Approved, May 25, 1824.]

CHAP. 147. An ACT for the Relief of Hezekiah Langley and Benjamin M. Belt.

1116 dollars to be paid to H. Langley and 40 dollars to B. M. Belt, for work and labor, and repairs, done on the Circuit Court Room, in the City of Washington, and for a mahogany desk furnished said Court Room.

[Approved, May 25, 1824.]

CHAP. 148. An ACT for the Relief of Alexander McNair.

2,000 dollars to be paid Alexander McNair, being for the value of a house destroyed by fire, near Fort Massack, while occupied by the troops of the United States as barracks.

[Approved, May 25, 1824.]

CHAP. 149. An ACT making further Appropriations for the Military Service of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and for other purposes.

[SECT. 1.] Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, to wit:

For pay of a Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, and the several Indian agents, as allowed by law, twenty-six thousand five hundred dollars:

For pay of the sub-agents, as allowed by law, thirteen thousand one hundred dollars:

For presents to Indians, as authorized by act of one thousand eight hundred and two, ten thousand dollars:

For contingent expenses, ninety-five thousand dollars:

For making the surveys, compensation to the Commissioners, and other incidental expenses, under the act "for establishing a National Armory on the Western waters," in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated by the said act, four thousand one hundred and thirty-five dollars:

For the Quarter-master's Department, fuel, stationery, and contingencies of the Military Academy, eleven thousand five hundred dollars:

For the salaries of two Clerks in the Second Auditor's Office, as authorized by the act of the twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and not included in the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the ninth of January, transmitting the annual estimates of appropriations for the present year, two thousand eight hundred dollars:

SECT. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of twenty thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars and seventy cents, in addition to the unexpended balance of the appropriation of the act of the seventh of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, of twenty-nine thousand four hundred and twenty-four dollars and thirty cents, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the President of the United States to take the necessary measures for the extinguishment of the title of the Creek Indians to the land now occupied by them, lying within the limits of the State of Georgia.

SECT. 3. And be it further enacted, That the several sums hereby appropriated, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: Provided, however, That no money, appropriated by this act, shall be paid to any person for his compensation, who is in arrears to the United States, until such person shall have accounted for, and paid into the Treasury, all sums for which he may be liable: Provided, further, That nothing in this section contained shall extend to balances arising solely from the depreciation of Treasury Notes, received by such person to be expended in the public service; but in all cases where the pay or salary of any person is withheld in pursuance with this act, it shall be the duty of the accounting officer, if demanded by the party, his agent, or attorney, to report, forthwith, to the agent of the Treasury Department, the balance due; and it shall be the duty of the said agent, within sixty days thereafter, to order suit to be commenced against such delinquent and his sureties.

[Approved, May 26, 1824.]

CHAP. 150. An ACT appropriating a sum of money to Benjamin Huffman, of the State of Indiana.

500 dollars to be paid Benjamin Huffman, to enable him to regain his son, Peter Hoffman, (Huffman) who was taken a captive by hostile Indians during the late war: Provided, That the said Huffman shall pay any balance that may remain in his hands after the expenditure provided for as aforesaid, into the Treasury of the United States. To be paid out of the Treasury.

[Approved, May 26, 1824.]

CHAP. 151. An ACT making appropriations to carry into effect certain Indian Treaties.

[SECT. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, that is to say:*

For carrying into effect so much of the fourth article of the Treaty of the eight January, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, between the United States and the Creek nation, as relates to the compensation due to the citizens of Georgia, by the Creek nation, the appropriation heretofore made for that object being exhausted, the sum of twenty-three thousand dollars;

For the payment of the annuity to the Creek nation, as provided for by the same article of said Treaty, the sum of sixteen thousand dollars annually, for five years, and the sum of ten thousand dollars annually, for six years thereafter;

For implements of husbandry and stock of cattle and hogs, agreeably to the stipulation contained in the third article of the Treaty with the Florida Indians, of the eighteenth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-threes, the sum of six thousand dollars;

For the payment of the annuity to the Florida Indians, as provided for by the third article of said Treaty, the sum of five thousand dollars, annually, for twenty years;

For the expense of rations to be furnished to said Indians, agreeably to the fifth article of said Treaty, the sum of sixty-five thousand seven hundred dollars;

For compensation for improvements that may be abandoned by said Indians, as provided for by the fifth article of said Treaty, the sum of four thousand five hundred dollars;

For transportation of the different tribes to the land assigned them by the said Treaty, as provided for by the fifth article of the same, the sum of two thousand dollars;

For the establishment of a school, and the support of a gunsmith for said Indians, as provided for by the sixth article of said Treaty, the sum of two thousand dollars, annually, for twenty years;

For running the line of the land assigned to said Indians, as provided for in the seventh article of said Treaty, the sum of five thousand dollars.

SECT. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said sums be, and they are hereby, directed to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

[Approved, May 26, 1824.]

CHAP. 152. An ACT to allow the bounty to vessels employed in the Cod Fisheries, in certain cases.

[SECT. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any vessel which shall be licensed according to law, for the cod fishery, and which shall have completed her fishing term, according to the provisions of law, and thereby become entitled to the allowance of bounty, shall, in returning to any port within the United States, be wrecked or lost, the owner or owners, and crew of such vessel, shall, on satisfactory proof being made to the Comptroller of the Treasury, of the wreck, or loss of such vessel, be entitled to the same bounty as would have been allowed, had such vessel returned to port.*

SECT. 2. And be it further enacted, That any vessel which shall have completed her fishing term, subsequent to the act, entitled "An act in addition to, and alteration of, an act, entitled 'An act laying a duty on imported salt, granting a bounty on pickled fish exported, and allowance to certain vessels, employed in the fisheries,'" passed the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and which shall, in returning to any port in the United States, have been wrecked or lost, the owner or owners, and crew of such fishing vessel, shall have extended to them the provisions of the first section of this act.

[Approved, May 26, 1824.]

CHAP. 153. An ACT making appropriations for deepening the Channel leading into the harbour of Presque Isle, and for repairing Plymouth Beach.

[SECT. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be, and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and placed at the disposition of the President of the United States, for the purpose of accomplishing the objects hereinbefore mentioned, to wit: the sum of twenty thousand dollars, for making or deepening the channel, leading into the harbour of Presque Isle, in the state of Pennsylvania; and the sum of twenty thousand dollars, to repair Plymouth Beach, in the state of Massachusetts, and thereby prevent the harbour, at that place, from being destroyed.*

[Approved, May 26, 1824.]

CHAP. 154. An ACT concerning pre-emption rights in the Territory of Arkansas.

[SECT. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person, and the legal representative of every person, who was entitled to the right of pre-emption in the territory of Arkansas, under the provisions of the act of Congress of the 12th April, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, entitled "An act for the final adjustment of land titles in the state of Louisiana and territory of Missouri," in that tract of country north of the river Arkansas, ceded by the United States to the Cherokee nation of Indians, on the eighth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, be, and they are hereby, authorized, in lieu thereof, and in full compensation for such right of pre-emption, to enter with the Register of the Land Office in the District of Lawrence, in said territory, any tract within said District, on which they may have made improvements previously to the passing of this act, or any unimproved tract within said District, the sale of which is authorized by law: Provided, That no more than one quarter section of land shall be sold to any one individual, in virtue of this act; and the same shall be bounded by the sectional and divisional lines run, or to be run, under the direction of the Surveyor of the United States' Lands for the States of Missouri and Illinois, and Territory of Arkansas.*

SECT. 2. And be it further enacted, That every person claiming a preference in becoming the purchaser of a tract of land, in virtue of this act, shall

deliver a notice in writing to the Register of the Land Office for said District, stating therein that he was entitled to a pre-emption right, under the aforesaid act of Congress, in that part of the Territory of Arkansas ceded as aforesaid, and also particularly designating therein the quarter section he is desirous to enter, which notice the Register shall file in his office; and, in every case where it shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of Public Moneys of the Land Office aforesaid, that any person who has delivered such notice was entitled to a pre-emption right under the said act of Congress, in that part of the Territory of Arkansas ceded as aforesaid, shall have a right to enter with the Register of said Land Office, at the minimum price for which United States' lands are sold, the tract of land designated in said notice, on producing his receipt from the Receiver of Public Moneys for the purchase money of said tract, as in case of other public lands sold at private sale; and, as a compensation for their services, the Register and Receiver shall, each, be entitled to one dollar in every such case, to be paid by the claimant of such pre-emption right: Provided, That every such entry and payment shall be made at least two weeks previous to the time of offering the adjacent lands at public sale, unless the same be entered in such part of said District as shall have been offered at public sale at the time of the passage of this act; in which case, such entry shall be made within two years from the passage thereof.

[Approved, May 26, 1824.]

CHAP. 155. An ACT to fix the western boundary line of the Territory of Arkansas, and for other purposes.

[SECT. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the western boundary line of the territory of Arkansas shall begin at a point forty miles west of the southwest corner of the State of Missouri, and run south to the right bank of the Red River, and thence, down the river, and with the Mexican boundary, to the line of the state of Louisiana, any law heretofore made, to the contrary notwithstanding.*

SECT. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of two thousand dollars, to defray the expense of running and marking said boundary line, to be expended under the directions of the President of the United States, be, and the same hereby is, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SECT. 3. And be it further enacted, That so much of the appropriation of sixty-five thousand dollars, made by the act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, for carrying into effect the treaty of the eighteenth of October, eighteen hundred and twenty, with the Choctaw [Choctaw] Indians, as remains unexpended, shall, under the direction of the President of the United States, be employed for the purposes mentioned in the said act of 3d of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

SECT. 4. And be it further enacted, That the sum of ten thousand dollars, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to defray the expenses of treating with the Choctaw [Choctaw] Indians, to obtain a modification of the treaty of October eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

[Approved, May 26, 1824.]

CHAP. 156. An ACT making an appropriation towards the extinguishment of the Quaupau title to lands in the Territory of Arkansas.

[SECT. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a sum, not exceeding seven thousand five hundred dollars, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the President of the United States to negotiate a treaty with the Quaupau Indians, for the extinguishment of their title to lands in the territory of Arkansas.*

[Approved, May 26, 1824.]

CHAP. 157. An ACT authorizing the employment of additional clerks, and certain messengers and assistants, and other persons, in the several departments.

[SECT. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the respective Departments, hereinafter mentioned, to employ the following Clerks, in addition to those authorized by existing laws, that is to say:*

In the Treasury Department, one clerk, whose salary shall not exceed the sum of one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars per annum:

In the office of the Treasurer, one clerk, whose salary shall not exceed the sum of eight hundred dollars, and one assistant to the chief clerk, whose salary shall not exceed the sum of four hundred dollars per annum:

In the office of the Fifth Auditor, one clerk, whose salary shall not exceed one thousand four hundred dollars, and two clerks, whose salaries, respectively, shall not exceed one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars:

In the Navy Department, one clerk, whose salary shall not exceed one thousand dollars:

In the office of the Navy Commissioners, three clerks, and one draughtsman, whose salaries, respectively, shall not exceed the sum of one thousand dollars per annum:

In the office of the Postmaster General, four clerks, whose salaries, respectively, shall not exceed the sum of one thousand dollars; and two clerks, whose salaries, respectively, shall not exceed the sum of eight hundred dollars per annum:

In the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, two clerks, whose salaries, together, shall not exceed the sum of two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars per annum:

In the Engineer Department, two clerks, whose salaries, together, shall not exceed the sum of two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars per annum:

TO BE CONTINUED.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

SAMUEL MOORE, of Pennsylvania, to be Director of the Mint, in place of ROBERT PATTERSON, resigned.

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